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TODOROV ON WESTERN ATTEMPTS TO 'UNDERMINE' CSCE

AU311737 Sofia BTA in English 1550 GMT 31 Jul 85

["The Helsinki Spirit Withstood the Icy Transatlantic Winds" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 31 (BTA) -- "The Helsinki Final Act is a document of historic importance reflecting the will of the peoples to do away with the nightmare of war and to guarantee peace in Europe and the world", Mr. Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, said today. At the official meeting held here today on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act he said that the convening of this Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the preservation and promotion of the process which started in the Finnish capital was made possible thanks to the political will and foresightedness of the countries of the socialist community and above all of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Stanko Todorov pointed out that in their noble efforts the socialist countries were supported by the neutral and non-aligned countries. The speaker also gave full credit to the realistically minded political circles in the West European countries which are well aware of the consequences of an eventual breaking up of the all European cooperation and of the importance of the preservation of the Helsinki spirit as a factor of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The chairman of the National Assembly stressed that the socialist countries are strictly adhering to the formulations of the Helsinki Final Act and that together with the Soviet Union they are struggling to overcome the obstacles and difficulties created by the most reactionary circles in the US and its allies on the road to strengthening trust in the military sphere, to promoting mutually advantageous economic cooperation free of discriminations and to the establishment of an adequate cultural exchange based on equal rights.

Mr. Stanko Todorov noted that at the various forums after Helsinki certain circles in the West tried to revise the accords. The U.S. and certain circles in the West swung towards a constant undermining of the principles and the military political accords of the Final Act and towards a political course from the position of force, they revived their aspirations for a dominating role in the world and made attempts to disregard the principles of equality and equal security in the East-West relations. The speaker stressed the political responsibility for the unfavourable tendencies in Europe and the world born by the neo-crusaders across the ocean. He condemned the militaristic preparations of Washington and the plans of the White House to militarize outer space.

Mr. Stanko Todorov also spoke of the campaign, undertaken by the reactionary forces in the U.S. and the other NATO countries for limiting economic cooperation between the East and the West. He stressed the stepped up discriminational limitations which are mainly to the detriment of trade with goods of a high technological level. Mr. Stanko Todorov also dwelled on the freeze in cooperation in the humanitarian sphere, which occurred through the fault of the imperialist circles. He said that cases of declining visas and of restricting contacts with representatives of the socialist countries have become more frequent. The equal right exchange of information has been reduced to the minimum. "The attempts to turn information exchange into a one way channel for relaying and spreading gross anti-socialist fabrications and slanders, is becoming more and more persistently," stressed the speaker.

In conclusion Mr. Stanko Todorov pointed out that new talks on issues of nuclear and space weapons are now being held in Geneva between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., but they have been overshadowed by the giants U.S. military programmes, aiming to achieve superiority over the socialist community countries.

The chairman of the National Assembly recalled the fact that the Warsaw Treaty countries have often expressed their clear-cut determination never to allow the military-strategic balance to be disturbed to the advantage of imperialism.

SOFIA CITY COUNCIL ON ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLIES

AU021605 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] The efforts of social organizations, public departments, and citizens must be focused on keeping the increase in fuel and energy consumption at the 1984 level or even reducing this consumption, while preserving the speed of our capital's socioeconomic development: This is the basic trend that should be followed in the energy sector. A territorial program on saving electric power and fuel for the 1985 period and for the period up to 1990 was adopted yesterday at a joint meeting of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee and the Collegium of the Ministry of Power Supply.

This program maps out the most important measures ensuring the necessary electric power for supplying the population's capital with heat and light. A large scale repair program is under way that is likely to guarantee that the temperature of heated premises does not drop below 20 degrees centigrade. As early as this year, trade enterprises and stores, public catering establishments, and public service institutions must be transferred from electric power heating to other heating systems. The program sums up possibilities of reducing the loss of heat in housing units by sealing windows, doors, cellars, and ceilings. In addition, the program envisages improving the flexibility of the electric power system and working out a special schedule for interrupting electric power in case of necessity.

The state of the electric heating system is of decisive importance in the all-round program which envisages the supply of central heating systems for 20,000 new apartments. Repair work worth 15 million leva will be carried out in the heating network while solving, at the same time, the problems of field work [terrenna] and long-term readiness. Implementation of the plan for building heating systems is also under observation.

The meeting, which was attended by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed critical remarks and recommendations to the responsible departments.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM HELSINKI

AU051254 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, returned yesterday from Helsinki. He had taken part in the meeting of foreign ministers from CSCE member-states that festively celebrated the 10th anniversary of the signing of the conference's Final Act.

BALEV MEETS NICARAGUAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU051952 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 5 (BTA) -- From August 1 through 4 this year visiting this country was Mr Victor Hugo Tinoco, first deptuy minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Mr Victor Hugo Tinoco was received by Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

During the visit, the Bulgarian side was represented at the talks by Mr Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs. They discussed Bulgaro-Nicaraguan cooperation and the cooperation between the two countries' ministries of foreign affairs.

Mr Victor Hugo Tinoco told about the latest developments in the situation in Central America. He touched on Nicaragua's initiatives in search for a negotiated settlement of the crisis with due respect for the principles of self-determination, sovereign equality and non-intervention in internal affairs. Emphasis was laid on the positive role of the Contadora Group and support was expressed for the efforts towards starting a political dialogue as the only way towards a durable solution to the problems in that region.

ECONOMIC, S&T SESSION ENDS IN TANZANIA

AU061815 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, August 6 (BTA) -- With satisfaction Bulgaria and Tanzania noted the increase in trade between the two countries and gave a high assessment to the state of bilateral cooperation, a joint communique reads. It was published after the end of the eighth session of the Bulgaro-Tanzanian joint Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation held in the Tanzanian city of Arousha.

Bulgaria and Tanzania support the liberating struggle of the peoples of the southern part of the African Continent against colonialism, racism and apartheid, the document reads. The two countries expressed support for the struggle of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] -- the only legal representative of the people of Namibia, for the liberation of the country from southern African occupation.

A decision was adopted for the next session of the committee to be held in the second half of 1986 in Bulgaria.

NAVAL SHIPS REPORTED RETURNING FROM USSR

AU011414 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] Moscow, 29 July (BTA) -- The official, friendly visit to the hero city of Sevastopol paid by the Bulgarian military ships navy detachment, under the flag of Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander in chief of the Bulgarian Navy, has ended. This was reported by TASS. The guests visited Sevastopol and participated in festivities on the occasion of the USSR Navy Day. The Bulgarian sailors met citizens of the hero city and paid a visit to the Soviet patrol ship Deyatelniy. During the second half of 29 July the Bulgarian ships sailed for Bulgaria.

JAN-JUN 1985 ECONOMIC STATISTICS REPORTED

AU010601 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

["Report on Development of the National Economy and Fulfillment of the CSSR State Plan in the First Half of 1985; Untapped Potential Exists in Our Economy"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] PRAGUE (FEDERAL STATISTICS OFFICE) -- IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF THE YEAR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONCEPT OF THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN. DESPITE THE DIFFICULT WEATHER CONDITIONS, THE DEMANDING TASKS OF THE 1985 STATE PLAN WERE GRADUALLY SUCCESSFULLY ENSURED.

The cold weather in the first 2 months of the year had an unfavorable influence on fulfillment of construction, transportation, and industry plans. Production shortfalls were also registered in some other branches. This, above all, had an unfavorable effect on production costs.

The shortfalls in the planned volume of production were made up for in the course of the first half of the year. An important role here was played by the managerial and organizational work of party, state, trade union, and economic agencies, supported by the initiative of citizens, who adopted valuable pledges in honor of the 40th anniversary of the end of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army.

Compared with the first half of 1984, there were 2 less work days. The growth of national income came close to the planned level. Industrial production rose 2.8 percent while the growth of average daily production exceeded the pace envisaged by the state plan for 1985. In construction the volume of work was 0.4 percent lower; converted into average daily production, the growth of construction production corresponds to the projections of the plan. The schedule for procurement of the main animal products was exceeded.

In the first half of 1985, investment in the national economy totalled Kcs61.6 billion, which is 4.2 percent more than in the same period last year. Compared with the first half of 1984, the completion of projects under construction designated as mandatory tasks of the state plan improved.

Compared to the first half of 1984, foreign trade with the socialist countries increased 4.7 percent. Specialization and cooperation with the CEMA countries, and especially with the USSR, deepened. Concerning trade with the nonsocialist countries, here foreign trade was below the level of the first half of 1984.

The resources created made it possible for the plans concerning living standards to be realized in a planned manner. The domestic market was strengthened by larger deliveries of goods from production and imports. Compared with the first half of 1984, retail turnover increased 3.7 percent and the monetary income of the population increased 3.1 percent. Compared with the first half of 1984, the average wages of an employee in the national economy's socialist sector rose 3.1 percent. The income of the population from social consumption funds also increased. A total of 30,700 apartments were built in the sphere of comprehensive housing construction.

However, intensification of the economy's development and the raising of its effectiveness did not continue at the desired rate and the necessary thrift effect was not achieved.

The economic results of the first half of 1985 show that there is still potential in the economy that can be mobilized. At the same time, the preparedness of individual organizations to react in time and effectively to problems as they arise varies widely, which can be seen from the considerable lack of smoothness and comprehensiveness concerning the fulfillment of tasks.

In order to fulfill the intentions of the 1985 state plan, particularly concerning the effectiveness of economic development, in the second half of 1985 we must make faster use of the results of scientific-technological development in practice, and we must more consistently continue our efforts aimed at reducing production's demands for material and energy, reducing costs, improving production, and adapting the structure of asset formation to the needs of the domestic and foreign markets. In this way we will be mobilizing the efforts of the working people for fulfillment of the 1985 state plan not only in respect to volume, but, above all, also in respect to qualitative indicators in such a way as to make it show in the further growth of national income.

Scientific-Technological Development

As far as fulfillment of the plan for scientific-technological development is concerned, out of the total 318 research and development tasks incorporated in the state plan for technological development, 307 tasks -- that is, 97.2 percent -- were being resolved in harmony with the practical plan and the time schedule. Concerning production under the state plan of capital goods of a material and nonmaterial nature for technological development, of the total annual task of 1,240 production items, 88.1 percent were introduced into production in the first half of 1985.

The production of a number of capital goods was implemented in social practice. For example, we started production of the AM-1 positioning device, the Z-37 agricultural airplane, new integrated circuits for cassette tape recorders, ergot vaccines, and endocardial electrodes, and introduced a new technology for refining and casting heavy ingots and other products.

Implementation of the results of scientific-technological development in production increased the quality and technical standards of a number of products. The share of the value of new products in the overall volume of production in the industrial sectors reached 17.6 percent, and, compared with the first half of 1984, it rose a bit. The share of products of high technological-economic standards in the overall value of new products was 30.6 percent and remained roughly at last year's level. However, despite the improvements, part of the manufactured goods still lack the necessary parameters.

With the actions realized within the framework of the state goal-oriented programs, we succeeded in the first half of 1985 in relatively saving 1,275,000 metric tons of standard fuel, which is 50.6 percent of the entire year's plan. Compared with the same period last year, the consumption of metals was 269,000 metric tons, of 3.3 percent, lower. The development of robots in industrial enterprises continued. Produced were 546 industrial robots and positioning devices, and by their deployment in production we will save 1,360 employees, particularly in physically demanding and health-risk production operations.

There was an increase in the initiative of the working people; the number of improvement proposals rose 5.8 percent. The number of inventions remains on the same level as in the first half of 1984. There is still untapped potential concerning the accelerated realization of accepted inventions and improvement proposals.

The development of scientific-technological cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and especially with the USSR, significantly contributed to the positive results. Long-term comprehensive cooperation is oriented toward satisfying the need for energy, fuels, and raw materials, and developing new machinery and equipment for making rational use of resources and waste materials. The international scientific-technological association ROBOT has begun operating on CSSR territory.

Despite the achieved results, the accomplished progress is still not in harmony with the needs and potential of the economy. The measures adopted to accelerate the realization of new findings of science and research in production are being implemented only slowly, and scientific-technological progress still does not play a vital role in raising the efficiency and effectiveness of the national economy. Also, in the development of scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA countries there are still opportunities whose better utilization could contribute to more rapid progress concerning increasing the effectiveness of the national economy.

Capital Construction

In the national economy in the first half of 1985, Kcs61.6 billion of investment work and deliveries (excluding the Z-action [community self-help] and private construction by the population) were undertaken, a figure that includes construction work worth Kcs36.3 billion, and deliveries of machinery and equipment worth Kcs25.3 billion. Compared with the first half of 1984, the volume of construction work increased 0.9 percent (the plan fixed the growth at 0.3 percent), while the volume of deliveries of machinery and equipment increased 9.4 percent (the state plan envisages 6 percent growth).

Capital construction was oriented toward development of the national economy's production-technological base. A higher than average share in the annual planned volume of investments was achieved in the first half of 1985, in particular by the sectors of the Czech and Slovak ministries of agriculture and food, and, on the other hand, a considerably lower share was achieved by the departments of the federal Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry and the Czech and Slovak ministries of forestry and water management.

Of the 117 projects considered mandatory and expected to go into test operation in 1985, 44 were delivered in the first half of the year, 2 of them before the deadline. Included in those 44 projects were, in particular, the first bloc of the Dukovany nuclear power plant; the Plzen and Zilina III thermal plants; modernization of the production of semiconductors in the Prague CKD plant; the thermoson, a unit in the United Steelworks in Kladno; the screw production unit in the machine tool factory in Kurim; the relocation of spare parts' production in Tatra Cadca; the production of printed circuits in Tesla Prelouc; the production of aniline, benzene, and nitric acid in the Moravian chemical works in Ostrava; the production of fast-drying paints in the paints and varnishes national enterprise in Uherske Hradiste; and electrification of the Bratislava-Leopoldov and Rikovice-Hrusky railroad lines. Compared to the first half of 1984, fulfillment of the plan of putting into operation projects designated as mandatory is better this year.

Shortcomings in territorial and design preparation, irregular fulfillment of construction work, and delays in deliveries of machinery and equipment for parts of projects resulted in some projects depicted as mandatory tasks not being put into operation as planned. These projects were: The water treatment plant in the Strakonice thermal plant; the production of tractor cabins in Lucenec; the joint sewage treatment plant -- the first project in Zilina; the production of P-2 penicillin in Lupec; and the communications of the Prague industrial district of Ceskobrodska-Podebradska.

Failure to achieve the planned parameters in some projects put into operation remains a problem.

The number of projects under construction remains disproportionately large. The number of unfinished projects budgeted at more than Kcs2 million was 2 percent higher by the end of the first half of the year compared to the same period last year, while the remaining budgetary costs of the unfinished projects were on the whole on last year's level.

Industry

Industrial production in centrally planned industry rose in the first half of the year, compared to the same period last year, by 2.8 percent. The average daily production increased 4.1 percent, which is, compared with the projections of the annual state plan, 1.2 percent more. A total of 50.2 percent of the annual state plan was fulfilled in the first half of the year. In their total, economic plans were fulfilled 100.7 percent. The difficulties with fulfillment of the production plan caused by the extremely severe frost in January and February were gradually eliminated. However, fulfillment of the production plan in the first half of the year was considerably uneven and the number of enterprises that did not fulfill the plan of gross production was greater than in the first half of 1984.

In keeping with the state plan, the production in individual sectors was developing in a differentiated manner. The greatest growth was achieved in branches and sectors connected with a higher utilization of scientific-technological progress and in some sectors based on the utilization of domestic raw materials. Higher growth was achieved especially in the electrotechnical industry, in general engineering and in the paper and cellulose industry.

The total value of sales in wholesale prices in the centrally planned industry increased, compared with the first half of 1984, by 3.1 percent. The volume of deliveries and equipment for investments increased by 9.9 percent, and the total volume of deliveries for export increased by 4.5 percent, for export to the socialist countries by 6.3 percent, and for export to the nonsocialist countries by 1.9 percent. Deliveries to the domestic market rose 1.6 percent. Other sales for production consumption increased 1.7 percent. The tasks of economic plans for the first half of the year were fulfilled in all main economic directions of sales.

The smoothness of the consumer-supplier relations was influenced by an uneven fulfillment of production tasks by some enterprises and the continuing slow adaptation of production structures to customers' demands.

Fulfillment of the enterprises' plans of adjusted value added was, in particular, influenced by a less than favorable development of material costs. Of the total number, 18.7 percent of enterprises did not fulfill the economic plan of the adjusted value added; there was a Kcs2 billion shortfall in the plan fulfillment.

Although the share of total costs in the value of the performance of industrial departments of the centrally planned industry when compared with the first half of 1984 dropped relatively by 0.2 percent, the annual state plan envisages a 1 percent drop. The level of costs was, in particular, influenced by the development of material costs, whose share in the overall volume of performance dropped relatively by 0.7 percent; the annual state plan envisages a drop of 1.4 percent.

Inventory management improved. Inventory turnover in centrally planned industry accelerated roughly by 2 days. The total volume of inventories continues to be disproportionately large.

Employment in centrally planned industry in the first half of the year increased 0.6 percent and reached 2,704,000 persons.

Labor productivity calculated from the adjusted value added increased in centrally planned industry, after conversion to a comparable number of work days, by 4.4 percent and thus the economic plan for the first half of the year was fulfilled 101 percent. Labor productivity from gross production increased after a conversion to a comparable number of work days by 3.5 percent; the annual state plan envisages its rise by 2 percent. In the first half of 1985 the average monthly wages in centrally planned industry reached Kcs3,044; compared to the same period last year, average monthly wages increased 1.3 percent.

Utilization of the usable fund of workers' work time (91.1 percent) compared with the first half of 1984 essentially did not change. The share of workers' overtime work -- in view of overcoming the consequences of the cold snap -- increased from 4.9 percent to 5.2 percent.

The coefficient of the number of shifts worked by workers (1330) and the coefficient of shifts worked at machines (1,517) was roughly at the same level it was for the same period last year.

The following results were achieved in the first half of 1985 in the individual branches of industry:

THE COAL INDUSTRY extracted a total of 65.1 million metric tons of coal and lignite. Thanks to the miners' efforts, the industry succeeded in exceeding the planned extraction tasks in all coal basins. Achieved extraction constitutes 51.8 percent of the annual state plan amount. That creates prerequisites, even with the planned drop in extraction in the second half of the year, for smoothly satisfying the needs of the national economy and the population for solid fuels.

The planned volume of overburden in the extraction of brown coal was exceeded by 6.7 million cubic meters, that is, by 5.8 percent; the recoverable deposits of coal in the North Bohemian brown basin increased 31.6 percent.

THE GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY reached 40,587,000 kWh and was 3 percent higher than in the first half of 1984. Nuclear power plants exceeded the plan most -- by 16.3 percent, thanks to successfully putting into operation new capacities in the Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany nuclear power plants. Their generation was 53.9 percent higher than in the first half of 1984, a matter that -- together with increasing electricity generation in hydroelectric power plants by 35 percent -- made it possible to reduce generation in steam power plants by 4 percent.

Useful consumption of electricity in the first half of the year increased, compared to the same period last year, by 3.9 percent, that is, by 1,383 million kWh. The annual state plan envisages consumption growing 1.8 percent. Also, large-scale electricity users' consumption increased 1.9 percent. The greatly increased consumption by small-scale consumers and households -- a 9.1 percent increase -- was in particular caused by the long cold period.

The plan for city gas production was exceeded 3.7 percent. Although the deliveries of heating gas to large-scale consumers last winter had to be rationed, deliveries to households and the nonproduction sphere were ensured. The planned consumption of natural and city gas was exceeded by 4.9 percent and 2.8 percent respectively. However, there are still considerable possibilities for saving more fuel and energy. In the second half of the year we must pay much greater attention to saving fuel and energy, especially heating oils and diesel oil.

In the metallurgical industry, including the extraction of ores, overall production rose 1.3 percent and average daily production rose 2.3 percent. The annual state plan envisages 0.3 percent growth. In ferrous metallurgy production increased by 1 percent, in nonferrous metallurgy by 2.5 percent, and in the extraction and processing of ores by 1.4 percent. The general production increase was achieved, in particular, through expanding less energy-intensive productions having a higher valorization level, and through reducing the production of basic metallurgical products -- of pig iron by 1.9 percent, raw steel by 0.4 percent, and rolled material by 1.1 percent. Increased, in particular, was the production of high-grade steel by 11 percent and of products made from it, the production of closed thin-walled steel sections [tenkostenne ocelove profily uzavrene], by 25.2 percent. Production of precision-welded steel pipes also increased by 17.3 percent.

In engineering we increased overall production by 5.4 percent and average daily production by 7 percent. The 1985 state plan envisages 5.6 percent production growth.

Within the framework of planned structural changes, a further shift in favor of progressive productions having a higher degree of valorization of raw and other materials, especially metals, was registered within individual sectors of engineering production. The sectors included in the state goal-oriented programs, in particular, achieved a higher pace in the development of production.

Production IN THE ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY rose by 6.8 percent and average daily production rose by 8.4 percent. The state plan for 1985 envisages an 8.6 percent production increase. Delays in the fulfillment of planned tasks occurred, in particular, in the course of the start-up of production of color television screens. The manufacture of products for the parts base for electrotechnics and electronics increased 13.5 percent, and the production of data processing machinery and manufacture of integrated monolithic circuits increased 31.6 percent. Also, the production of some consumer electrotechnical products developed rapidly.

In GENERAL ENGINEERING production increased 6.5 percent and average daily production increased 8.2 percent. The annual state plan envisages 5.7 percent growth. Increased, in particular, was the production of machinery and equipment for agriculture by 9.4 percent, buses by 8.4 percent, tractors by 2.6 percent, and special-purpose trucks by 3.8 percent. Regarding consumer products for the population, the production of motorcycles rose by 9.9 percent, bicycles by 3.9 percent, and automatic washing machines by 2.2 percent. The production of freezers increased 9.7 percent.

In HEAVY ENGINEERING, production increased 2.4 percent and average daily production increased 3.9 percent. The annual state plan envisages 3.1 percent production growth. The production of trolley buses increased by 5.8 percent, trams by 21 percent, and electric locomotives by 4.8 percent. The deliveries for capital construction by heavy industry enterprises increased 18.3 percent, and a high increase, in particular, was achieved in deliveries for the construction of nuclear power plants.

In THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY overall production increased 2.7 percent and average daily production increased 3.5 percent. The annual state plan envisages 3.1 percent production growth. Production in the chemical industry and crude oil processing increased 2.9 percent, and production in the rubber-asbestos industry increased 1.7 percent. The production of plastic materials increased 5.2 percent, production of passenger car tires increased 0.8 percent, and production of chemical fibers increased 1.6 percent. Production in so-called sophisticated chemistry developed more rapidly. Compared with the first half of 1984, the production of titanium dioxide increased 33.4 percent, production of iron pigments increased 11.7 percent, production of pesticides increased 11.8 percent, and production of pure chemicals increased 13 percent.

Pharmaceutical production increased 11.9 percent.

In THE TIMBER PROCESSING INDUSTRY production increased 1.5 percent; in the wood products industry production was down 0.1 percent, while in the cellulose and paper industry production increased 4.2 percent. Average daily production in the timber processing industry increased 2.9 percent, while the annual state plan envisages 3.8 percent growth in this area. The delays in fulfillment of the planned tasks in the timber processing industry have been influenced by the unfavorable weather conditions at the beginning of the year, by breakdowns of production equipment, and in the cellulose and paper industry by not achieving the projected parameters in new capacities.

In LIGHT INDUSTRY overall production increased 1.9 percent and average daily production increased 3.5 percent. The annual state plan envisages 2 percent growth. Compared with the first half of 1984, the printing industry's production increased 4.1 percent, the clothing industry's production increased 3.9 percent, and the leather-processing and footwear industries' production increased 1.9 percent. Production in the textile industry increased 1.6 percent, and in the glass-china-ceramics industry production increased 0.7 percent.

In THE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY, compared with the first half of 1984, production increased 0.5 percent and average daily production increased 1.8 percent. Cement production decreased in accordance with the projections of the plan by 7.6 percent and increased with regard to asbestos-cement roofing by 1.4 percent; ceramic tile production and lime production increased 2.8 and 2.4 percent respectively.

Manufacture of Important Industrial Products

	Measuring Unit	State in the First Half of 1985 A	First Half of 1985 as a Percentage of the First Half of 1984
Bituminous coal	thousands of metric tons	13,455	97.8
(Basins' marketable extraction) B	"		
Brown coal	"	51,597	99.3
(Basins marketable extraction) including lignite B			
Electric power	millions of kWh	40,587	103.0
Pig iron B	thousands of metric tons	4,861.2	98.1
Raw steel	"	7,666.9	99.6
Rolled material B	"	5,517.4	98.9
Cement B	"	4,885.2	92.4
Lime	"	1,592.1	102.4
Nitrogen fertilizers	" (n)	298.8	99.1
Phosphorous fertilizers	" (p205)	173.6	96.8
Plastic materials	"	537.9	105.2
Chemical fibers	"	98.1	101.6
Detergents	metric tons	39,253	92.4
Passenger and delivery B motor vehicles	units	93,556	99.3
of which:			
Passenger cars	units	90,518	98.9
2-wheeled motor vehicles	units	109,232	101.2
Bicyles C	units	369,796	103.9
Trucks	units	24,325	99.4

Integrated monilithic circuits	millions of Kcs	1,292.6	131.6
Computers	units	743	177.3
Machine tools for metal C	millions of Kcs	2,248.2	106.5
Machines for shapping metals	"	775.6	96.4
Machinery and equipment for agriculture including spare parts C	"	1,645.2	109.4
Tractors -- wheel and tracked	units	18,242	102.6
Household washing machines	"	222,000	101.6
of which: Automatic	"	98,500	102.2
Household refrigerators and freezers	"	242,200	111.8
of which: Freezers	"	76,500	109.7
Total television sets	"	193,100	97.9
of which: Color	"	80,500	110.5
Furniture made of wood and other materials C	millions of Kcs	3,929.8	101.0
Paper and cartons	thousands of metric tons	486.3	101.3
Cotton textiles	millions of meters	306.6	99.8
Textile underwear C	units	29,151,000	100.6
Clothing from fabrics and unwoven textiles C	"	17,711,000	98.5
Hosiery	"	57,007,000	100.2
Total footwear C	pairs	61,295,000	101.0
of which: Leather C	"	27,663,000	98.6

A In the first half of 1985 there were 2 workdays fewer than in the same period last year.
B The state plan for 1985 envisages a production decrease.
C Without local production enterprises, services, and production cooperatives

Construction

With their own employees, construction enterprises carried out construction work valued at Kcs45.1 billion. The course of construction work was unfavorably affected by the severe frost in the first months of the year.

By the end of the first half of the year construction enterprises had succeeded in markedly reducing the shortfall caused by the frosty weather. Converted to the identical number of workdays, the pace of growth corresponds to the planned projections. However, compared with the same period last year, the volume of construction work carried out -- noting construction enterprises' considerably varying results -- was 0.4 percent lower.

In regions with concentrated capital construction -- Prague, North Bohemia, and Bratislava -- fulfillment of tasks in capital construction was better than the CSSR average.

Plan fulfillment results with regard to construction were negatively affected by considerable unevenness in the fulfillment of construction tasks by individual construction enterprises. While, for example, the construction organizations of the Silnice [Roads] National Enterprise, of the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power, and the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering exceeded the plan of the volume of construction work carried out by their own employees, the construction enterprises of the Czech and Slovak ministries of construction did not fulfill their tasks.

Compared with the first half of 1984, the volume of adjusted value added was 2.1 percent higher.

The planned projections were not achieved in some indicators of effectiveness. Although compared with the enterprises' plans for the first half of the year plan fulfillment was better -- for example by 0.29 percent in the ratio on overall output costs, or by 1.15 percent in the profitability of adjusted value added -- the achieved results do not reach the planned level for the whole of 1985.

In the first half of the year an average of 552,400 prsons were employed in construction enterprises -- that is, 900 or 0.2 percent more compared to the same period last year. (The state plan envisages a 0.6 percent increase.) The number of workers decreased 0.4 percent.

The wages of persons employed in construction (also because of wage-policy measures) grew faster than labor productivity. The average monthly wage of employees in construction enterprises was Kcs3,070, and compared with the same period last year it increased 1.5 percent.

The Agricultural-Foodstuff Complex

On the whole, good prerequisites were created for fulfilling the planned tasks and increasing self-sufficiency in agricultural and foodstuffs production, ensuring a smooth supply of the market with foodstuffs and increasing stockpiles of fodder. Despite the severe frost, winter cereals withstood the winter well and the extent of the necessary plowing under was considerably below the average of recent years. Despite initial delays, the sowing of spring crops and sugar beets and the planting of potatoes was carried out in time. This year the proportion of cereals in the total area sown is 52.6 percent (last year 52.9 percent), of which wheat -- which decisively affects the cereals' per-hectare yields -- was sown on 25.2 percent of the total area (last year on 24.9 percent).

In animal production, in harmony with development of the utility value of farm animals, the number of pigs, poultry, and, moderately, also of beef cattle was reduced in the socialist sector. Because of the exceptionally low temperatures in the first half of 1985, the number of lost calves rose slightly and the number of piglets per sow also dropped.

The Number of Farm Animals in the Socialist Sector of Agriculture as of 30 June

	1984	1985	(figures in thousands) difference plus/minus
Cattle	5,055	4,997	minus 58
of which cows	1,801	1,786	minus 15
Total pigs	6,121	5,839	minus 282
of which sows	438	432	minus 6
Sheep	835	842	plus 7
Poultry	42,012	39,763	minus 2,249

The average daily milk capacity of cows rose to 9.82 liters (last year 0.57 liters). Average egg-laying capacity increased from 119.3 to 123.4 eggs. [No time frame as published.] Compared with the first half of 1984, total milk production increased 0.8 percent and egg production increased 1.8 percent. The average daily weight increment of cattle being fattened in the socialist sector of agriculture was 0.70 kg (last year 0.71 kg), and of pigs being fattened (including prefattening) 0.541 kg (last year 0.525 kg). At the same time the consumption of grain fodder per production unit remained roughly the same as last year.

The procurement time schedule of animal products was fulfilled smoothly in the first half of the year.

Procurement of Animal Products

	Measuring Unit	First Half-Year 1984	First Half-Year 1985	Index 1985/84	Fulfillment of Time Schedule in Percent
[TMTLW stands for "thousands of metric tons of live weight"]					
Animals for slaughter Total:	TMTLW	804	796	99.0	101.6
of which:					
Beef cattle for slaughter	TMTLW	363	368	101.2	101.8
Pigs for slaughter	TMTLW	426	413	97.9	101.1
Poultry for slaughter	TMTLW	115	113	97.8	100.3
Milk	millions of liters	2,926	2,936	100.3	102.3
Eggs	millions of units	1,530	1,531	100.1	103.3

FOODSTUFF INDUSTRY production in the first half of the year increased 0.3 percent over the same period last year, and average daily production increased 1.8 percent. The state plan envisages a 1 percent annual increase. The highest increase in production -- 6.9 percent -- was achieved by the starch, distilling, and wine industries; the sugar refining industry — 4.9 percent; and the fat industry -- 3.8 percent.

Production of edible plant fats and oil increased 10 percent and cheese production increased 1.3 percent. While the population's meat consumption was adequately ensured, production of slaughtered meat, compared to the same period last year, dropped 1 percent; production of slaughtered poultry dropped 2.8 percent; dairy butter production dropped 1.3 percent; and pasteurized milk production dropped 2 percent. In connection with the increased retail prices of beer and the decline in demand, beer production was reduced 10.9 percent; at the same time the supply improved.

The Forest Economy

Within the framework of total timber production, which reached 10.5 million cubic meters (that is, 56.1 percent of the annual plan), 7.8 million cubic meters processed originated from windfall timber. The processing of windfall timber could be carried out slightly ahead of schedule. Deliveries of utility timber amounted to 8.8 million cubic meters, a matter that constitutes 50.4 percent of the annual executive plan. A total of 43,400 hectares were planted with tree seedlings.

Voluntary labor brigades from social organizations and schools greatly helped in eliminating the consequences of natural calamities. Preventive measures were carried out against secondary pests, particularly against bark beetles.

Total deliveries of drinking water to consumers increased to 647 million cubic meters, that is, by 7 million cubic meters compared to the same period last year. The percentage of citizens supplied with water from public water mains increased from 74.8 percent in the first half of 1984 to 75.9 percent. Increased drinking water and its supply to the population was ensured despite increased breakdowns in the water supply network and pipes caused by the severe frost at the beginning of the year. In some places a shortage of drinking water persists -- the consequence of the drought in recent years -- although it has been markedly alleviated in the past 2 years. The recent rains made it possible to fill water reservoirs again. The percentage of persons living in homes connected to the public sewer system increased from 61 percent in the first half of 1984 to 62 percent.

Transportation and Communications

The demands of the national economy regarding transportation services were further reduced. At the same time, the needs of shippers were ensured.

In the first 6 months of 1985 public freight transportation carried a total of 308.3 million metric tons of goods, which is 5.2 percent less than in the first half of 1984; total freight amounted to 119.6 million metric tons. However, the development of intensification indicators was not favorable; the average turnaround time of a car unit became longer and the labor productivity on locomotives being used on the railroad showed a general decline.

Czechoslovak Automobile Transportation [CSAD] carried a total of 161.6 million metric tons of goods, or 5.5 percent less than in the first half of 1984, and the planned consumption of motor fuels was slightly exceeded. Construction of the expressway network continued.

Because of the long-lasting severe frost, river transportation carried 5.7 million metric tons of goods, that is 8.8 percent less, than in the first half of 1984. Coal for power plants constituted 30.5 percent of all freight carried by river transportation.

Public transportation carried 1,397,400,000 persons, and the total number of passengers -- compared to the first half of 1984 -- rose by 2.3 percent, that is by 31,200,000 persons. CSAD carried 1,185,000,000 persons; the railroad carried 212,000,000 persons. The Prague subway carried 160,000,000 persons, that is, 14.7 percent more than in the first half of 1984; this is an average of 884,000 persons daily. The increased demands on transportation at the time of the statewide Spartakiad were successfully dealt with.

In COMMUNICATIONS as of 30 June 1985 there were a total of 3,554,000 telephones in operation, an increase of 25,600 telephones compared to the situation at the end of 1984. A total of 98.7 percent of telephone subscribers are connected to automatic telephone exchanges, and 87.4 percent of all long-distance phone calls and 94.7 percent of all international calls were dialed directly.

The communications' services delivered 41,700,000 pieces of registered mail, 655,400,000 normal letters and postcards, and 13,000,000 packets and insured letters which -- compared with the first half of 1984 -- constitutes, especially with regard to normal mail, a 2.5 percent increase. The mail service further delivered 624,800,000 newspapers and periodicals.

Foreign Trade

Total turnover in the first half of 1985 increased 2.3 percent compared to the same period last year. However, the planned tasks in foreign trade were not fulfilled because the pace envisaged by the annual state plan was not achieved.

Trade with the socialist countries was higher than planned for exports as well as imports. Exports to the nonsocialist states were slightly exceeded, but the tasks concerning imports were not fulfilled.

The Development of Foreign Trade (delivered free to the border of the delivering state, at current prices)

First Half of 1985 as Percentage of First Half of 1984

Exports total	102.3	Imports total	102.2
Including:		Including:	
To the socialist countries	105.4	From the socialist countries	104.1
To the nonsocialist countries	92.8	To the nonsocialist countries	94.1

Compared with the same period last year, in the first half of the year the foreign trade turnover with the CEMA member-states increased by 4.3 percent, and with the USSR by 2.6 percent. The socialist countries' share in total foreign trade in current prices reached 80.3 percent, while the share of the USSR was 46.2 percent.

Within the framework of the further development of cooperation with the CEMA member-states and especially with the USSR, Czechoslovak participation in international specialization and production cooperation deepened and the volume of the exchange of goods, licenses, and scientific and technological findings expanded.

Standard of Living

The results achieved in material production in the course of the first half of 1985 contributed to improvement of the population's living standards and the strengthening of their social certainties.

Development of the national economy was realized under conditions of full employment. A total of 6,847,000 PERSONS worked in the socialist sector of the national economy (not including unified cooperative farms). Compared with the first half of 1984, their number increased by 61,000, that is, by 0.9 percent. The growth of employment was reflected, above all, in the sphere of health, education, and domestic trade.

THE TOTAL MONETARY INCOME OF THE POPULATION, compared with the first half of 1984, increased 3.1 percent and reached Kcs 201.6 billion. Income from wages increased 2.2 percent, and social incomes increased 4.6 percent. The average monthly wage of employees in the socialist sector of the national economy (not including unified cooperative farms) reached Kcs2,816, which constitutes a 1.3 percent increase over the same period last year. Since 1 January 1985 the monetary reserves of the population have increased by Kcs12.1 billion and on 30 June 1985 totalled Kcs265.5 billion. The population has an additional Kcs53.2 billion in cash.

A series of measures in the SOCIAL SPHERE went into effect on 1 January 1985. Pensions in effect prior to 1 January 1971 as well as pensions that are the only source of income were increased. Allowances for children and the maternity allowance is already being granted for the first child up to the age of 1 year. The upper limit of per diem sick payments was also raised.

THE TOTAL PAID OUT BY SOCIAL SECURITY increased, compared with the first half of 1984, by 4.2 percent. In the first half of 1985 pensions were paid out totalling Kcs26.2 billion, and sick payments amounting to Kcs15.5 billion were also paid out, of which childrens allowances totalled Kcs8.1 billion.

THE RETAIL TRADE of all systems in the first half of the year reached Kcs137.5 billion in current prices, that is 3.7 percent more than in the same period last year. The turnover for foodstuffs increased by 6.3 percent (also because of the hike in prices for drinks), and the turnover for industrial goods increased by 1.2 percent. Industrial goods accounted for 51.1 percent of the overall retail trade turnover.

Although the supply of foodstuffs to the market was on the whole smooth, there were some shortcomings concerning choices of meat, meat products, and dairy products. There were also certain difficulties in ensuring an adequate quantity of mineral water.

In addition, with regard to some types of industrial goods, the selection did not correspond to demand. This applied in particular to textiles clothing, and furniture. Compared with the first half of 1984 and the first half of 1983, passenger car sales increased. A total of 66,360 cars were sold this year, which is 11.8 percent more than in the first half of 1984. Despite that, the population's demand was not fully satisfied.

The gradual realization of planned projections in the sphere of SERVICES for the population also contributed to raising the population's standard of living. The choice of available services was expanded and working hours in some workshops were better adapted to the needs of the population. Problems persist in ensuring repairs and maintenance of the housing fund; untapped potential also exists in improving the availability and quality of services provided.

A total of 30,700 apartments were finished in HOUSING CONSTRUCTION. Compared to the same period last year, this is 1,400 apartments fewer. Of the total number, 4,600 apartments built were communal, 15,700 apartments were cooperative, and 10,400 apartments were built by private individuals.

In the light of the annual plan, the percentage of apartments completed in the first half of the year was, as in previous years, disproportionately low. Fulfillment of the plan in apartment construction differed from region to region. Construction of 33,900 apartments began.

A total of 528 apartments in socialist ownership were modernized, a matter that reveals the still inadequate orientation of construction enterprises toward this important form of improving the housing fund.

Preschool education in KINDERGARTENS in the 1984-85 school year is attended by 700,000 children, which is 94.3 percent of children of the appropriate age group. Training and education of the young generation for workers' professions in secondary vocational schools is received by 413,000 pupils and apprentices, of which 53,000 are in disciplines that lead to graduation examinations. A total of 355,000 young people study at secondary schools and vocational and secondary vocational schools. A total of 141,000 students with Czechoslovak citizenship study at all types of university-level schools during the day.

Compared with the same period last year, the number of beds in HEALTH FACILITIES increased by 1,200 and now totals 193,400. During the period under review the number of citizens per physician decreased from 283 to 281. In daycare centers the number of places increased by 2,400, bringing the total places for children under the age of 3 years to 122,300. Factory daycare centers, including those in unified farm cooperatives, account for 27.2 percent of all daycare centers.

The population's interest in improving physical fitness was reflected in the development of mass PHYSICAL EDUCATION. This was documented, above all, by this year's statewide Spartakiad. Its rehearsals, and the district and city events were attended by almost 1 million gymnasts. A total of 180,000 selected gymnasts participated in the Spartakiad gymnastic performances within the Spartakiad's main program at the Prague Strahov stadium.

Within the framework of ENVIRONMENTAL protection there was evidence of the positive effect of the new facilities put into operation at the end of last year and the beginning of this year.

Thus, for example, the atmosphere improved thanks to the newly built equipment installed in the pressure gasworks in Usti nad Labem-Uzina for the desulfurization and elimination of expansion gas odors.

In the first half of the year sewage treatment plants went into operation at the Moravian Electric Appliance Plants in Mohelnice, in Velke Pavlovice, and in Novaky. Reconstruction of the boiler room in Kutna Hora and the second stage of gasification in Slovnaft in Bratislava were carried out. Important ecological projects are under construction, such as the city refuse incinerating plant in Brno, the water economics project in Tesla Roznov, the mechanical-chemical sewage treatment plant in Slovnaft Bratislava, and other water economics projects, sewage treatment plants, and atmosphere-safeguarding projects.

Within the framework of the Z-action [community self-help], citizens launched an extensive initiative in honor of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the CSSR's liberation by the Soviet Army. A number of projects to improve the retail trade network, health and other facilities, the water supply, and sewage facilities were concluded in accordance with the election programs. Care for public greenery increased, and the appearances of villages and cities has improved.

In the first half of 1985 a total of 116,000 babies were born, 95,000 persons died, and 55,000 marriages and 19,000 divorces were concluded. By 30 June 1985 the CSSR's total POPULATION was 15,500,000.

REAGAN'S CONDITIONAL 'YES' ON TEST BAN VIEWED

Seen as Propaganda 'Trick'

LD062043 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Unspoken hopes and expectations are linked with today's tragically important anniversary. On the day when another 5,200 names were added to the monument of victims of the mass atomic murder of the inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, when, after 40 years of suffering, the atomic death took another 5,200 human lives to add to the 300,000 who had already died -- on such a day it is rightly expected that the people will be given a tangible assurance, a guarantee that similar barbarism will never be repeated. This is expected in particular from the statesmen of the country that took upon itself in the eyes of history the responsibility to be the first to use a nuclear weapon. It is expected all the more because today's nuclear bombs are 700 times more destructive and the overall destructive potential of today's nuclear arsenals is already 1 and 1/2 million times greater than the destructive potential of the bomb that razed Hiroshima 40 years ago. It is expected with even greater justification because today the moratorium on nuclear tests unilaterally declared by the USSR came into effect.

But instead of a serious assurance, instead of an important step, the people get conjuring tricks, not worthy either of the importance of the matter or the position of their source, the President of the United States of America. Ronald Reagan, instead of making serious conclusions, attempted at yesterday's White House press conference to justify the use of the nuclear bomb against civilian inhabitants. It could have been understandable. Though still inexcusable, if it was simply a natural attempt by an American to rid himself of a feeling of guilt, but within the context it sounded like a justification of the use of nuclear arms as such, to the extent that a question arises: What will happen to the world when they decide in Washington tomorrow that in their life interests they have the right to use nuclear weapons?

The changed American attitude to the moratorium was clearly linked to precisely this concept. The original decisive No to the moratorium was modified by Reagan, after a strong reaction from the world public, to a conditional Yes -- conditional to the extent that it is almost the same as the repeated no, linked, what is more, with an attempt to dodge responsibility for thwarting the moratorium. The United States is, it is reported, willing to maybe undertake a moratorium on nuclear tests, but only after ending the planned series of allegedly vital tests. But although they are planned, Reagan could not even give an approximate length of time for this unspecified series. This series of testing might last, it was said, until the United States catches up with the Soviet lead, that is, when Washington says so, maybe in 10 years time. An argument that is just as old as this is unconvincing. Washington has been using it for 8 years, which is how long Washington dragged out the talks on nuclear tests in the atmosphere, underwater, and in space. It uses an argument which is quite in the spirit of the American practice of dragging out talks on disarmament questions as a cloak for further rearming.

However, the whole postwar period is unequivocally characterized precisely by the fact that not the United States but the USSR has always had to catch up with the American lead in new arms and arms systems. Reagan himself cast a lot of doubt on his proclamation when he repeated the offer to exchange observers at nuclear tests, an offer already rejected by the USSR as an attempt to legalize further tests. This dubious offer also reflects the fact that Washington does not see the moratorium as a point of departure for an end to nuclear arming, or a subsequent liquidation of nuclear arms as a whole. Why would it otherwise need to catch up even if it wasn't only a lie and excuse. For Washington it is simply a trick to hoodwink and calm down the public, a trick which is, however, as transparent as it is dangerous because it can thwart the achievement of a lasting moratorium and thus postpone indefinately and end to nuclear arming.

Aides Reverse Offer

LD061617 Prague CTK in English 1521 GMT 6 Aug 85

[By Karel Filek]

[Text] Washington, Aug 6 (CTK) -- Statements on halting nuclear tests made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan at a press conference on Monday aroused hope among most Americans and the progressive public of the whole world, but they were soon reversed.

During his 25-minute meeting with journalists, the President said inter alia that the United States is willing to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, but only after it completes a planned series of tests of new nuclear weapons, and when mutual control of such moratorium is secured.

Less than 24 hours later, a White House spokesman hastened to "correct" the statement. Edward Djerejian told journalists that the President suggests no new initiative, nor does he alter the present American policy. He said so the very day the whole world commemorates the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests came into force.

Reagan's surprisingly reconciliatory tone had evidently to be harmonized with statements by his closest advisers who shortly after the Soviet Union declared the moratorium clearly turned it down as "propaganda" and an "attempt to influence the world public opinion" before the Geneva meeting of Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev.

BEIL DISCUSSES TRADE WITH FRG PROVINCIAL MINISTER

AU010718 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 20 July State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Birgit Breuel, minister of economy and transport of the Lower Saxony government, for talks in Berlin. The state and development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and FRG as well as with selected large enterprises and medium-sized companies of Lower Saxony were discussed during the talks. State Secretary Beil stressed in this context the equilibrium between deliveries and purchases in trade with the FRG.

Participating in the talks was Dr. Hannspeter Hellbeck, charge d'affaires ad interim of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR.

VISIT OF INDONESIA'S SUMODISASTRO CONTINUES

Meets With Krolikowski

LD021711 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Aug (ADN) -- All states must do justice to their responsibility to banish the danger of nuclear war, to stop the arms race on earth, and to prevent the militarization of space. A turning away from confrontation and a return to detente are necessary for this. GDR First Deputy Premier Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and the Indonesian parliamentary vice chairman, Hardjantho Sumodisastro, agreed on this point at a meeting in Berlin on Friday. They assessed the international situation as still tense and as a cause for anxiety. Wide-ranging disarmament could also free considerable financial and material resources for improving living conditions for the peoples, particularly in the developing countries.

The supreme precept of GDR foreign policy is the securing of peace, Krolikowski said. The GDR is working actively at the side of the USSR and the other socialist fraternal states to unite all sensible and realistic forces to prevent a nuclear inferno.

The politicians paid tribute to the development of bilateral relations and their recent progress. They pointed to the possibilities for development, particularly development of economic cooperation.

Meets With Beil

LD021804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Aug (ADN) -- Friday in Berlin, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, Dr Gerhard Beil, and the Indonesian parliamentary vice chairman, Hardjantho Sumodisastro, discussed possibilities of expanding economic relations between the GDR and Indonesia.

The head of the Indonesian parliamentary delegation stressed his country's interest in developing economic cooperation, in particular trade, with the GDR.

Dr Beil stressed the readiness of the GDR to participate in selected Indonesian industrial projects by supplying equipment and engineering products.

Over and above this, the traditional supplies -- including diesel generators, textile and printing machinery, scientific equipment, storage depots, films, chemicals, and fertilizers -- could be further increased.

Use of $150 Million Loan

BK060710 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The GDR Government has asked Indonesia to make use of its $150 million loan to expand bilateral economic ties. The state secretary of the GDR for foreign trade relations, Dr Beil, said this in his recent meeting with an Indonesian parliamentary delegation led by Hardjantho Sumodisastro.

The GDR Government also expressed the hope that the bilateral joint commission will be able to meet this year. The GDR also hopes that Indonesia will be able to take part regularly in the Leipzig fair, just as the GDR always takes part in the Jakarta fair, to promote its merchandise.

HISTORY OF USSR TEST BAN PROPOSALS REITERATED

AU021301 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 31 Jul 85 p 2

[Hartmut Kohlmetz commentary headlined "Another Unilateral Advance of the USSR: On the Moratorium on Nuclear Explosions"]

[Text] Already in mid-May, in an interview for the Indian press agency PTI, Mikhail Gorbachev suggested to the other nuclear powers the introduction of a moratorium on all nuclear tests as of 6 August 1985, the 40th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima. Since there were no positive reactions from Washington, the USSR has now advanced one more step.

At the beginning of the week Mikhail Gorbachev stated: "In the endeavor to help end the perilous race in building up nuclear arsenals, and led by the wish to give a positive example, the USSR has decided to unilaterally cease all nuclear explosions as of 6 August 1985." This moratorium is to last until 1 January 1986. The Government of the United States is requested to stop its nuclear test explosions as of the same day, which is commemorated all over the world as the Day of Hiroshima. If the United States, for its part, is willing to renounce carrying out nuclear explosions, the moratorium will be valid beyond 1 January 1986.

A ban on nuclear explosions is a key issue for being able to halt the arms race in this particularly dangerous field because if there are no nuclear tests any more, no new, even more dangerous nuclear weapons can be tested. In other words: The qualitative aspect of the nuclear arms race would be eliminated.

The USSR has therefore continuously advocated a ban on nuclear tests. Already in 1957 it had proposed a ban limited at first to 3 years. When the Western powers were not willing to agree, in 1958 it declared a unilateral moratorium, which was limited in time. This bold Soviet initiative then finally forced the United States and Great Britain to the negotiating table, and in 1963 it led to an agreement between the three powers on the prohibition of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space, and underwater. In 1974 and 1976 there followed the Soviet-American treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear tests and underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Unfortunately, Washington has to date refused to ratify these two treaties.

The now announced new, unilateral advance once more clearly shows how serious the USSR is about the responsibility to contribute "to the total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons," as it is said in the joint Soviet-American declaration of January 1985. At the same time, this is to pave the way for resumption of the negotiations on a total and general prohibition of nuclear tests -- negotiations which were, as is known, discontinued by the United States. The advance of the USSR also again brings up the issue of U.S. ratification of the agreements signed in 1974 and 1976.

The first reactions from across the Atlantic to the new Soviet initiative follow the same old pattern. Once again Washington immediately said no because the observance of such a test ban could not be checked, they say. Everyone who is interested in military affairs, however, knows that with today's seismographic equipment and with reconnaissance satellites such a test stop could be checked with practically 100 percent certainty.

It is therefore still hoped that the precipitate response from the United States will not be Washington's last word. At least they continually say there that they, too, are in favor of halting the nuclear arms race and eliminating nuclear weapons.

MILITARY OFFICIALS AT PRC MILITARY ATTACHE'S PARTY

AU021435 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 31 July in Berlin, Shen Guoliang, military, naval, and air attache at the PRC's Embassy in the GDR, gave a cocktail party on the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The invitation was honored by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy, as well as by other generals and officers of the National People's Army. Also present were the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR, including Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR, as well as military and defense attaches.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO JAPAN ON HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI

LD052201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following message to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone:

At present the world is commemorating the dropping of the atomic bombs 40 years ago on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and their citizens. At that time the people of Europe and also of Asia drew the lesson from the terrible consequences of World War II to do everything to ensure that war will never again overshadow our planet.

Today, 40 years after the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Dresden and Magdeburg, the peace pledge of 1945 is more topical than ever. Once again our earth is filled with the din of the arms race, and dangerous tensions are threatening peace and security. A stop must be put to all this. A new war must be prevented before weapons speak again. In the age of nuclear armament there would be neither victors nor vanquished. There is thus no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with opposing social systems.

True to the lessons of World War II the GDR is developing all its energy to help ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace.

The striving to improve the international situation, for effective disarmament steps on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security, for prevention of the arms race in space and banning it on earth, and for the limitation, reduction and consequent total elimination of nuclear weapons assumes the highest priority in its foreign policy.

The GDR citizens are thus looking forward to the new negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva with great hope and, together with world public opinion, are rightly expecting positive results. The mandate agreed between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States has created a viable basis for this, adherence to which would make success possible.

In the interests of averting the threat of a new nuclear war catastrophe the GDR is prepared to work together with all forces of reason and realism so that peace, detente, and disarmament will gain the upper hand.

Differences of opinion on this or that question or different ideologies must not be an obstacle to peaceful cooperation if the existence or nonexistence of mankind is literally at stake. I am glad to be able to state that the political dialogue between the leading representatives of our two states -- for example, the talks with your foreign minister -- is marked by this humanist spirit.

I can assure you that the course of expanding constructive, mutually beneficial relations between the GDR and Japan will be continued in the future in order to make a contribution in this manner to the consolidation of world peace and strengthening international political stability.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki are an admonition and obligation to us to devote all our energy to this.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU291033 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC], chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro: On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the national uprising we convey most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR to you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the entire Cuban people.

With the assault on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba on 26 July 1953 the flame of revolution was lit, which led the Cuban people to the fight for its national and social liberation.

The historic significance of this action is reaffirmed in the exemplary achievements in industry and agriculture, which have been achieved by Cuba's working people under the tested leadership of the PCC in building socialism and protecting the revolutionary achievements. They are a worthy contribution to the preparation of the Third PCC Congress and a solid foundation for the victorious progress of the fraternal Cuban people in further building the material-technical base of socialism in close cooperation and reliable friendship with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. Cuba's foreign policy, which is aimed at safeguarding peace, enjoys worldwide esteem and respect.

The GDR will also in the future continue to work for an easing of the tensions in Central America by political means.

With pride and pleasure we note that the trusting, close militant alliance between our fraternal parties is being steadily consolidated as the centerpiece and reliable guarantor of the relations of firm friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba relations that are universally and continuously developing on the basis of the friendship treaty.

The SED and the people of the GDR will, as they have done in the past, stand firmly in close solidarity and affinity at the side of the fraternal party and Cuba's working people in their work to build socialism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, from the bottom of our hearts good health and creative energy, and we wish the fraternal Cuban people further successes in the struggle to strengthen socialism.

STOPH, TIKHONOV DISCUSS COOPERATION IN MOSCOW

For the Moscow PRAVDA account of the visit to the USSR by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, including his talks with N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, see the Eastern Europe section of the 6 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

GRAIN HARVEST REPORT -- Up to now the grain has been harvested from 638,400 hectares in the GDR. This is the equivalent of 25.7 percent of the grain acreage. Apart from rye harvesting, mowing of summer barley, winter wheat, and winter rapeseed has begun. Some 80 percent of the harvested acreage is cleared of straw now. Some 40 percent of the summer catch crops have already been sown. [Text] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 4 Aug 85 DW]

PRON PUBLISHES GENERAL ELECTION CANDIDATE LIST

AU061213 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, August 6 (AFP) -- The Patriotic Movement for National Renaissance (PRON), a government-sponsored body for the initiation of political reform, today published its list of 50 candidates for the general election scheduled for October 13. It will be the first general election to be held in Poland since March 1980.

Under new voting regulations, first used in local elections in June 1984, electors will vote on two lists: the PRON list of national candidates, which are not attached to a constituency, and another list, by constituency, where voters will have a choice between two candidates per seat.

The publication of the "national list" by PRON, which gathers government parties and organizations, was seen here as proof that negotiations between the authorities and the church had broken down.

The authorities had been seeking to persuade the church to sponsor independent Catholic candidates, thus taking an active part in the election, although the underground leadership of Solidarity, the independent trade union, has called for a boycott.

Fifty seats have been set aside for the 50 PRON candidates, and they are thus all but automatically elected. Although 33 of the names are new, they hardly appear to have been chosen for their independent views.

Only 16 are not members of the officially recognized parties, 22 are members of the Polish United Workers' Party (POUP), as the communist party is known, eight are from the United Peasants' Party (ZSL) and four from the Democratic Party, both allies of POUP within the government.

The vast majority of candidates not standing for a party are closely linked to the government through posts they hold in official institutions. They include the president of PRON, the writer Jan Dobraczynski, and the presidents of the three officially-approved Catholic associations, PAX, PZKS [Polish Catholic-Social Union] and CHSS [Christian Social Association].

Others are university acedemics and scientists as well as the national cycling trainer, the former champion Ryszard Szurkowski.

The only figure with church links is also an academic, Ryszard Bender. He held the deputy presidency of PZKS until 1983 and is currently chairman of the Club of Catholic Intellectuals (KIK) in Lublin and professor at the city's Catholic University.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski heads the list of POUP candidates. Several close aides are being brought in as first-time candidates for POUP: They include General Czeslaw Kiszczak, interior minister, and First Deputy Prime Minister [title as received] Zbigniew Messner, the deputy prime minister in charge of the economy and planning, Manfred Gorywoda, and Jozef Czyrek, in charge of international affairs in the Politburo.

Another new candidate is Alfred Miodowicz, president of the new government-created trade union organization OPZZ [National Trade Union Confederation], who has also been a member of POUP since 1958.

PAP Notes Candidates

LD061058 Warsaw PAP in English 0351 GMT 6 Aug 85

["National List of Candidates for Polish Sejm Deputies" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5 -- Basing on proposals from the PRON National Council, the national electoral convention proposed 50 candidates for deputies to the 9th Sejm. The list includes, among others:

Wojciech Jaruzelski -- PUWP CC first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Henryk Jablonski -- president of Council of State. Polish Academy of Sciences full member, PUWP member.

Ryszard Bender -- professor at Lublin Catholic University. No party affiliation.

Jozef Czyrek -- Political Bureau [words indistinct]

Jan Dobraczynski -- chairman of the PRON National Council. Writer. No party affiliation.

Manfred Gorywoda -- vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the government planning Committee. PUWP member.

Stanislaw Gucwa -- 6th-8th Sejm speaker. United Peasant Party member.

Czeslaw Kiszczak -- PUWP Political Bureau alternate member, minister of internal affairs.

Zenon Komender -- chairman of the main board of the PAX Christian Association. Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Roman Malinowski -- chairman of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party, UPP.

Zbigniew Messner -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member. Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Alfred Miodowicz -- OPZZ (National Agreement of Trade Unions) chairman. PUWP member [word indistinct]

Witold Mlynczak -- chairman of the Democratic Party, DP Central Committee, vice-president of the Council of State.

Jerzy Ozdowski -- professor. Catholic activist. Vice-speaker of the 8th Znak [Sejm deputies club]. No party affiliation.

Tadeusz Porebski -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member. PUWP CC secretary.

Mieczyslaw Franciszek Rakowski -- vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. PUWP CC member.

Florian Siwicki -- PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, minister of national defence.

Bogdan Suchodolski -- chairman of the National Council of Culture. No party affiliation.

Ryszard Szurkowski -- manager of Poland's [words indistinct] Olympic vice [word indistinct] champion and vice-champion. No party affiliation.

According to the new [word indisinct] Sejm (?deputies) will be elected from district election lists and from the national (?election) [word indistinct]

The national election list, containing the names of people most meritorious for the state, was proposed by the PRON National Council. The list was approved today (?by the) national electoral convention.

URBAN ON ELECTION LIST, DEFENSE SPENDING

LD061759 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 6 Aug 85

[By Ryszard Ginalski and Robert Budzynski]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 6 -- Preparations for parliamentary elections, Poland's defence spending, and possibility of showing here the movie "Shoah" were the three main topics raised by foreign and Polish journalists at Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban's weekly news conference here today.

Referring to the announcement of a national election list of candidates for legislators to the Polish Sejm (parliament), Minister Urban said the government had not proposed candidates for the list [words indistinct] would not comment on makeup of a future state authority to which it is itself subordinate.

He added that in his personal view, the list was highly representative and comprised people well-known in Poland, including many Catholic activists. Urban also expressed a conviction the list would be welcomed by voters.

The spokesman rejected a suggestion contained in a question from correspondent of LOS ANGELES TIMES who alleged that the Polish authorities recommended propagation of an atmosphere of optimism to precede the elections.

He admitted that in the late 1970's when first symptom of an economic crisis had become visible and situation was getting worse, the authorities practiced "obscuration of reality."

"Your information policy is and will be to tell the truth and conceal no gloomy aspects. We want the nation to look into the future with true, or moderate, optimism, as there are grounds for that," Urban said.

Asked about the purpose of giving an additional 1.039 billion zloties by Government Presidium to the state broadcasting authority, Minister Urban said part of the sum will go to new equipment for Polish TV whose technological infrastructure is well behind the needs.

"Expanding the length of daily TV boradcast is connected not only with the upcoming parliamentary elections, but aims at a more general improvement of its quality," he added.

The spokesman briefed the journalists on Poland's defence spending compared with similar budgets in Western countries. Stressing that the U.S. and NATO, especially under Reagan's presidency, have for years been enforcing armaments, Urban said "for a long time Poland and other socialist states have been subjected to constant pressure of imperialist armaments."

To ensure her security, Poland has adjusted the makeup, substance, and goals of her Armed Forces to needs prompted by size of the threat, the state's defence concept, and economic capabilities, he said.

In the years 1984-85, Poland's defence spending took four to 4.1 per cent of distributed national income, or 7.1 to 7.2 per cent of state budget. Defence spending per capita has been less than 60 dollars (at the official rate), which is many times less than defence spending in NATO or neutral states, such as Sweden or Switzerland, Urban stressed.

In another remark on the same subject, the spokesman rejected the lies of Radio Free Europe which alleged, citing as source Polish underground press, that Poland's Armed Forces have as many career soldiers as recruits.

"Depending on the character of a given unit and on whether or not it has equipment which requires highly qualified personnel, the proportion of career soldiers to recruits is from 1-2 to 1-20," he said.

In another issue, Minister Urban said as of August 1, Poland had had a total of 187 prisoners charged with politically motivated offences, including 14 people whose charges mentioned crimes against the basic interests of the state.

At the same time, the country had 33 convicts sentenced for politically motivated offences, and they included Adam Michnik, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Bogdan Lis, and four persons convicted for their part in the abduction and killing of Father Popieluszko, he said.

Eleven more people were serving their terms for similarly motivated offences committed prior to 1984 and not covered by last year's amnesty, Urban added.

But he said the figures are approximate as the Polish law does not know the notion of political offence, and classification of motives for an offence as political not always indubitable. [sentence as received]

GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES CANADIAN PROTEST

AU061845 Paris AFP in English 1834 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 6 (AFP) -- The Polish Government today acknowledged a protest lodged by Ottawa following an attack on the Canadian military attache in Warsaw a month ago. Shots were fired at Colonel Charles Edmond's car as he was driving through the Polish countryside last July 6, the Canadian Government said in an official letter sent July 31 to Polish authorities in Ottawa and Warsaw.

"The Foreign Affairs Ministry will answer and the response will be made public," Government Spokesman Marek Rudzinski said, without giving a date.

The Canadian letter asked for complete explanations of what it called a serious incident, although the car and the colonel were not hit.

POLITBURO HEARS EDUCATION, CC RESOLUTION REPORTS

LD062212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] I have just received a communique on today's session of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee. The Politburo has considered the draft thesis for the plenary session of the Central Committee on directions for improving the system of national education. A report was also heard concerning the implementation of the 1984 decisions of the Politburo on education.

The Politburo has acquainted itself with the report on the implementation of the resolution of the 17th Central Committee Plenum. This is the latest example of an account being given of the implementation and state of progress in executing Central Committee resolutions. A summary of the materials considered will be published in the mass media.

It was stated that the actions undertaken at the 17th plenum by party echelons and organizations, state administrative organs, and numerous social organizations are contributing to the strengthening of the state and the development of socialist democracy. Further improvement in the fuctioning of the state administration, in keeping with the directions proposed by the community, was deemed essential.

The Politburo also familiarized itself with a report on the participation of the Polish delegation in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. Appreciation was given for the dignified and active role of the Polish delegation. A report was also adopted on the first session of the joint PZPR-BCP commission, and implementation of the decisions contained therein was recommended.

URBAN ON USSR MORATORIUM AT 30 JUL CONFERENCE

AU050825 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul 85 p 2

[Report on press conference with foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 30 July]

[Excerpt] PAP -- Beginning the weekly press conference with foreign journalists on 30 July, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban made the following statement:

The PPR Government expresses its full and resolute support for the Soviet decision to unilaterally adopt a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, announced yesterday by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

We see the USSR's decision as providing further proof of that country's consistently peaceful policy. In its involvement in international affairs it has set for itself the fundamental goal of preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, halting the arms race, and bringing about concrete disarmament results, until complete and universal disarmament is achieved.

I would like to point out that yesterday's decision was not the first and only move towards disarmament made by the USSR in recent years: There is also a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe in force. The USSR had undertaken not to deploy antisatellite systems in space as long as the United States refrains from taking such actions. The Soviet undertaking not be the first to use nuclear weapons is of particular importance. All these moves were accompanied by initiatives aimed at placing political-military relations between states within a framework that would ensure that they are kept on a peaceful footing.

Here I draw particular attention to the code governing relations between nuclear powers proposed by the USSR. The joint activities of the Warsaw Pact states, including Poland, also produced a series of initiatives to strengthen peace and international security and bring about a return to detente.

At least three aspects of yesterday's decision should be stressed. First, it indicates concrete means for putting a stop to one of the most dangerous arms race trends, that of modernization. Second, the resumption of talks and the reaching of an agreement that would completely ban the testing of nuclear weapons are made more possible by yesterday's move.

Third, it is a step that strengthens the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, which is of particular significance considering the international conference that will open in Geneva shortly to review the treaty and will be attended by representatives of almost 130 states.

We see the Soviet decision as providing another opportunity for actions aimed at reducing the risk of war, particularly nuclear war, to be embarked upon. This is an opportunity that is all the more valuable because it is unconditional and there is no deadline for the United States to take advantage of it.
We hope that the United States will join the USSR in this, thus providing practical confirmation of its peaceful declarations, and that the two principal nuclear powers will be followed by other states that possess nuclear weapons. This would bring benefits to the entire international community as well as the states directly concerned. Unfortunately, the United States' first reaction has not been positive.

In recent months the USSR has made a series of proposals, such as a moratorium on medium-range missile deployment in Europe; a freeze on Soviet and American offensive strategic resources; a moratorium on the building, testing, and deployment of tactical space weapons; and reducing by a quarter Soviet and American offensive strategic weapons. Despite the lack of positive reactions from the United States to, among other things, the proposal for a joint Soviet-American moratorium on the testing of all nuclear weapons, by taking this step unilaterally the USSR has performed an act of goodwill. The USSR consistently responds to the United States' pressure for more arms with pressure for disarmament.

Poland has traditionally sought to free the world from the nuclear threat. We are a country with particular war experience and located in a part of Europe that would be in particular danger in the event of a nuclear conflict. For these reasons Poland is particularly sensitive to everything that threatens peace, but approves greatly of everything that increases world security and helps protect mankind from a nuclear conflict. This is why Poland gives broad support to the Soviet decision.

The desire to denuclearize the world lies at the heart of many Polish initiatives. We have supported Soviet initiatives and have put forward initiatives of our own on the problems of disarmament. For example, at the first session of the UN General Assembly in 1946 we submitted a draft resolution that envisaged an international treaty banning the exploitation of nuclear energy for nonpeaceful purposes. At the second session of the UN General Assembly in 1947 we put forward a postulate calling for a complete ban on nuclear weapons. Polish disarmament initiatives concerning central Europe were the particular focus of international opinion. At the forum of the 12th UN General Assembly session on 2 October 1957, Adam Rapacki presented a Polish Government declaration on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

A final, detailed version of the proposal, in the form of a government memorandum, was presented at the disarmament conference in Geneva on 28 March 1952. The next important proposal -- a freeze on the number of all types of nuclear and thermonuclear warheads in the territory of the CSSR, PPR, GDR, and FRG -- was made by Wladyslaw Gomulka on 28 December 1963 and given concrete form in a government memorandum of 29 February 1964.

Unfortunately, despite being simple and realistic, these initiatives could not be translated into reality because of the determined opposition of the main NATO member-countries, who were influenced by definite military ideas.

The adoption by the UN General Assembly in 1978 of an important declaration, which originated in a Polish initiative, on educating societies in the spirit of peace, played an important role in the detente process.

We welcome this important Soviet move to create a climate of trust and goodwill in international affairs. We regard as significant the fact that the Soviet move has come before important meetings between Soviet and Western politicians.

I am certain that if other nuclear powers took steps similar to those taken by the Soviets, the Polish authorities and public would welcome them as marking a return to the path of reason and responsibility.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON USSR MORATORIUM VIEWED

LD060858 Warsaw PAP in English 0348 GMT 6 Aug 85

[By PAP journalist]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 5 -- Following the utterance by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger last Sunday no one can doubt what are the reasons (?behind) the U.S. Administration's decision not to introduce a moratorium on nuclear blasts, or whether it was really a matter of inability to verify if the Soviet Union violates the publicly announced obligation somewhere on its large territory.

It is not a matter of verification or inspection. It is a matter of unchecked, even for half a year, development of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

It is good for the world that Secretary Weinberger threw off all disguise. The people of America, Western Europe, the [word indistinct] Asia and Africa, and the indebted Latin America, who demand -- as the signatories to the declaration of five continents did it recently -- to liquidate nuclear weapons, can clearly see who wants nuclear disarmament and who wants only to talk about it over and over again.

The U.S. Administration's stance on the Soviet moratorium, effective August 6, will become an immense stimulus for peace movements which cannot stay idle knowing that, according to opinions of Soviet and U.S. scientists, even explosions of joint power of 100 to 200 megatons would terminate life on earth.

The earlier the majority of the Americans realize this, the better for the world.

JARUZELSKI MEETS USSR PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD062153 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 6 -- Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski met here today with the deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Lakhtin now on a visit to Poland.

In the course of the meeting both sides discussed issues concerning the coordination of plans of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. The necessity to widen the scope of mutual undertakings in the field of technological progress and the division of work between the industries of both countries in further developing production specialization and cooperation was stressed.

Also present at the meeting was Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

GORYWODA, OPZZ OFFICIALS VIEW ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU011429 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- On 29 July in Warsaw there was a meeting of the Executive Committee Presidium of the National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ], attended by representatives of the OPZZ Economic and Social Policy commissions and Housing Construction Problems Team. During the meeting, which was chaired by OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, spoke about the difficult dilemmas facing the Polish economy during the 1986-90 period.

A basis for discussion was the OPZZ stance on the variants for the national socioeconomic plan adopted at the beginning of July and submitted to the Planning Commission.

Commenting on individual criticism of the plan by trade unionists, M. Gorywoda recalled that the economy is still deeply in debt and it will not be possible to quickly satisfy social expectations or even needs. Some people have forgotten too quickly about Poland's almost 30 billion [currency not specified] debt when voicing their demands.

M. Gorywoda also polemized with some criticism of next year's central annual plan. He said that the accusation that the plan is not concentrating national economic efforts on selected goals but prefers to distribute already meager resources toward development in numerous spheres is false. We want, M. Gorywoda said, to invest most of all wherever this would bring visible structural changes and a tangible growth in production, especially for the market and for export purposes.

Another accusation concerns the lack of prospects for making structural alterations in the Polish economy. However, M. Gorywoda said, this process is possible provided there is a broad international division of labor; hence our efforts to boost exports. In addition, the only condition for doing away with an industrial branch or factory regarded as unprofitable may be a surplus of goods. But this has not occurred on our market so far. M. Gorywoda said that he sees no possibilities for basic changes in interbranch structures within the next 5-10 years. However, this is possible in individual branches.

It is not our intention to weaken the social umbrella in Poland, M. Gorywoda said. However, we are aiming to make all of society as energentic as possible in its work. We must seek various possibilities of doing so. If the government comes up with any ready proposals on this subject, it will certainly consult the trade unions on them.

The trade union document proposes finding ways to reduce inflation. We have adopted a 6.8 percent inflation rate in the assumptions of the plan, Gorywoda said. While sharing trade unionists' concern, we must nevertheless realize that a question hangs over the chance of achieving such a rate.

A discussion followed. Rajmund Moric said that society expects stability and a secure future, and that the market determines this more than anything. The division of the national income also causes reservations, for there is a noticeable drop in the share of national income pertaining to people employed in the socialized sector of the economy. As a representative of the mining community, Moric also asked about the future of Polish energy, especially nuclear energy.

OPZZ Deputy Chairman Romuald Sosnowski asked if Polish planners intend to select several specialized areas and concentrate on their development in Poland. However, Tadeaus Krupinski proposed that socioeconomic activities be more categorical. Marian Weglarz concentrated on housing construction, saying that opposing more construction only worries society. Apartments should be regarded as market production. It is reprehensible that factories producing housing components are only being used to 50 percent of their capacity. Slupsk Voivoda Czeslaw Przewodnik also spoke about construction. The discussion was summed up by OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz.

BARCIKOWSKI ON PZPR SEJM DEPUTIES' ROLE

AU011409 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 July 85 p 3

[Interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Sejm PZPR group, by Anna Pawlowska: "Elected by the People, Recommended by the Party"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Pawlowska: The end of the eighth term of the Sejm is the end of the activities of the Sejm PZPR group deputies. The role of party deputies has been very important in the traditions of our party, as it was with the communist deputies at the beginning of the second republic. I think that the Central Committee has seldom dealt with the work of the group during this stormy term of the Sejm. Why?

Barcikowski: What matters here is not the frequency with which the Central Committee dealt with our work, but the intensity with which it dealt with it. As early as November 1980 -- before the ninth party congress and immediately after the important Sixth Central Committee Plenum -- the Politburo laid down the tasks for the Sejm PZPR group deputies and instructed it to see that the Sejm enjoyed every condition to enable it to implement its constitutional functions in the state. At the time, the party also formulated its position on the issue of subordinating the Supreme Chamber of Control to the Sejm and of increasing the powers of control of the Sejm commissions.

Pawlowska: A Sejm deputy who is a party member helps to implement the principles of democratic centralism in his Sejm activities, which means that he acts on behalf of the entire electorate and not only on behalf of the electors who are party members. Moreover, he has to observe party discipline....

Barcikowski: It is the Sejm PZPR group that sees that party discipline is observed in line with the statute and the principles of party performance. The best discipline is based on party argumentation. Reasoned arguments are the best basis for reaching accords among people and among comrades. It is true that this was the line followed by our group.

Pawlowska: What has your group done?

Bartikowski: It met 73 times in the past 65 months -- more than once a month -- mainly to intensify its knowledge of the issues tackled by the Sejm, of the party's position on these issues, and of the current political, social, and economic situation. It was helped in this regard by reports brought from the field by deputies.

To make our work more efficient, at the end of 1980 we established four group teams to deal with social, economic, cultural, scientific, and educational policy and with constitutional matters. It is worth mentioning that at present the Sejm PZPR group numbers 251 PZPR and 32 nonparty members.

Pawlowska: People are at times surprised that some nonparty deputies belong to the Sejm PZPR group. Does this mean that some Sejm deputies are "more" and some "less" nonparty?

Barcikowski: Even if we adopted this differentiation, we would have to admit that the "more" nonparty deputies belong to our group. The Catholic and lay Christian deputies' groups are nonparty, and it is the nonparty deputies who do not belong to these groups who are members of the Sejm PZPR group.

Pawlowska: The Sejm is also an area of cooperation between the PZPR and allied parties. What about this cooperation during this ending term of the Sejm?

Barcikowski: Like the PZPR group, the ZSL and SD Sejm groups represent the views of their parties. Our cooperation with these groups was based on the only acceptable level, that of partnership, sovereignty, and respect for mutual arguments. Our discussions, especially during the frequent joint meetings of the presidiums, were at times very sharp and it took us time to reach identical or approximate views. One thing is beyond doubt: All the "sides concerned" were resolved to understand each other's view under all circumstances. Our partners supported our group and vice versa.

Pawlowska: In connection with the coming Sejm elections, it is often being stressed that the Sejm of the ninth term will be a new Sejm because of the new election law and that it will open a new epoch in our parliamentarian history.

Barcikowski: I do not like forecasting any "new epochs." The Sejm of the eighth term has fostered new parliamentarian customs and adopted the new election law. I think that what we need is a consistent implementation of the trends initiated by the letter and spirit of the ninth congress resolutions. What we need is for the Sejm to be truly above the state apparatus. We need to improve the Sejm's control functions, to democratically make decisions in the course of discussions and negotiations, and to tighten informal ties with the people. The most important task for the party deputies is for them to have a profound understanding and awareness of the obligations they must honor vis-a-vis the electorate which elected them and which is as differentiated as our people are. They should always bear in mind that it is the party that enabled them to compete for election to the Sejm and that the party is unambiguous in defining its constitutional, social, and political aims.

CPC'S CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU IN NEPTUN

AU061900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/8/1985 -- Romanian Communist Party General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received Tuesday, August 6, at Neptun Resort, Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, state councillor, co-chairman for China of the Chinese-Romanian Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation who heads an economic delegation to the commission's sixth session.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed most cordial greetings from comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Consultative Central Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that the Chinese leaders be given a warm salute and best wishes.

During the meeting, the atmosphere of which was warm and comradely, satisfaction was expressed for the friendly relations between the two parties, states and peoples that have seen a continuing and productive development in the past few years, in the spirit of the orientations and understandings agreed upon at the summit meetings and talks in Bucharest and Beijing. Moreover, the wish was expressed for the future growth and deepening of the good ties in political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other areas of activity. The results so far in bilateral cooperation and the growing economic potential of Romania and the People's Republic of China were shown to create favorable conditions for a still closer collaboration between the two countries, for the expansion of cooperation in production and of production specialization, for the widening and diversification of trade relations. In context, stress was laid on the important role of the governmental commission in the identification of new possibilities, areas and ways of cooperation, in the intensification of cooperation ventures, in the general growth of mutually advantageous economic exchanges, for the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, for the cause of socialism and peace.

International aspects were also taken up. It was emphasised that, under the present very grave and complex circumstances, firm action was required to stop the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, to build an atmosphere of detente, security, understanding and broad cooperation worldwide. Furthermore, the significance was underscored of a global settlement of underdevelopment problems and the establishment of a new international economic order that can ensure the faster progress of all states, of the developing ones more particularly.

Attending the meeting were Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, co-chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, and other officials.

CEAUSESCU VISITS FARMS, INDUSTRIES IN CONSTANTA

AU061747 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/8/1985 -- On Tuesday, August 6, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, started a working visit to farm and industrial units in the County of Constanta (southeastern Romania).

The new working dialogue is an opportunity to analyse on the spot the activity carried on in industry and agriculture, the practical ways and means whereby Constanta County can make a growing contribution to developing and modernizing key economic branches, to on-time commissioning economic units of major significance.

At present, the county of Constanta is a high-industrialized region of Romania, as well as a major agricultural producer. As compared with 1965, the county's industrial output has grown sevenfold, with agricultural production going up 55 per cent. The dialogue conducted in the three farm units on the visit's schedule -- the state agricultural enterprise of Albesti, specializing in grain crops, the vegetable-growing inter-cooperative economic association of Cobadin and, respectively, the producer cooperative farm in that locality, with a developed animal breeding section -- was an opportunity to examine the principle questions relating to the present-day and long-range development of agriculture in both that county and other regions of Romania.

Assessing the results as below to the possibilities of Constanta County, Nicolae Ceausescu instructed local bodies and the relevant ministry to draw up a programme of measures for an appropriate irrigation of the land areas under crops, with a view to obtaining larger crops, especially with wheat and rice, and urged that similar programmes be worked out for other Romanian agricultural areas.

President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed as good both maize, sunflower, soybean and vegetable crops of the above units and instructed that all measures be taken to harvest the whole crops on time, also pointing to the need further to promote an intensive-type agriculture in farm units.

Next, he visited two representative industrial units of the town of Megidia -- the binders and asbestos cement combine and the equipment manufacturing enterprise, where, together with specialists and workers, with the relevant ministers, President Nicolae Ceausescu analysed aspects of the further development and modernizing of those enterprises, all while lowering energy consumption, diversifying production and raising product quality and performance. The measures set envisage, among other things, the completion of the new cement line of the binders and asbestos cement combine. When commissioned, the combine will become the country's largest unit of the kind.

TANJUG REPORTS LCY CONGRESS PREPARATION PLATFORM

Development of Self-Management

LD021334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1043 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, August 2 (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will be a congress of struggle for the further development of socialist self-management and against all forces opposed to power of the working class.

This was said in the introduction to an extensive document entitled "Platform for Preparation of the Congress," which was published in its entirety today by the party organ KOMUNIST, together with an appeal of the LCY Central Committee Presidency calling on all Communists "to engage democratically and as fully as possible" to bring about unity of action and ideas. The full text of the document comprises about 160 typed pages.

Socialist self-management is an original political system on the basis of which Yugoslavia has developed for decades along its own independent road, while tending to curb the classical forms of state (administrative) management. That is why the document most resolutely declares statism, techno-bureaucratism, nationalism, and conservatism opponents of genuine self-management and sees their overcoming as a way out of the present economic crisis and weaknesses in many spheres of social and political life in the multinational Yugoslav federation.

There is no doubt at all that the congress will reaffirm continuity of the political line of the late President Tito in maintaining the specific forms of the Yugoslav road to socialism and opposing deviations, distortions, and pressures for returning to state (administrative) socialism or to capitalism. In order that the struggle for the continuity may succeed, the platform points out that it is essential to further strengthen and develop the democratic spirit in work and its openness to public throughout Yugoslav society.

The LCY Central Committee Presidency adopted the document at the beginning of this week and decided on holding the 13th Congress of the LCY in June next year. The ratio in electing delegates to the congress will be one delegate to 2000 party members. The LCY has about two million members.

The platform for preparation of the congress includes special chapters analyzing the development of social and economic relations and setting forth assessments about the necessary changes in operation of the political system, unity of ideas and action in the League of Communists, and positions of the LCY on international questions and on the situation in the international workers' movement.

The most exhaustive analysis, contained in the chapter on social and economic relations, reaffirms the assessment about the necessity of speeding up changes in the Long-Term Stabilization Programme as the only way of overcoming the country's economic crisis and high inflation which threatens the workers' standard of living. The platform does not only repeat the well-known strategic commitments of the League of Communists but defines and determines with the utmost resolve the ways for their consistent implementation, the LCY Central Committee underlines.

Equality of Nationalities

LD051422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0620 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- There can be no full equality of nations and nationalities unless the working class of each nation independently manages the results of its labor, decides on the surplus of its own and overall social labor, and freely manages social reproduction on the unified Yugoslav market as the common interest of all the nations and nationalities. Only the reaffirmation of self-management associated labor and the pooling and associating of economic subjects on the unified Yugoslav market can open up prospects for the development of national relations on the basis of free, democratic, and equal coordination of interests of the nations and nationalities, that is, the republics and provinces.

These standpoints are contained in the part of the platform for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress, which deals with one of the strategic guidelines of the Yugoslav revolution -- the consolidation of national equality, brotherhood, and unity and the development of relations in the federation. This section states that by gradually mastering the conditions, resources, and fruits of its own labor the working class will overcome economic inequality between the nations and nationalities and create conditions for the class and national interests to be expressed as the common interest of the self-management associated labor. Otherwise, republican and provincial capitals will unavoidably be formed and their confrontation will have far-reaching negative consequences for intranational relations and the character of the Yugoslav federation.

The LC will continue to oppose and struggle against all the aspects and forms of nationalism from both unitarian and separatist positions, aware of the fact that every attempt to impose economic will on another nation through centralism or economic power represents a suitable ground for its expansion. The basis for the realization and further reaffirmation of national freedoms and equality of our nations and nationalities lies in the construction of relations in the federation based on the constitutional resolutions from 1974. They are, the platform indicates, the confirmation of the principles of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugloslavia and the expression of the further consolidation of intranational relations based on self-management.

The platform goes on to stress that the unity of class and national interests is not permanent but that we must struggle for it, because in our conditions it is realized in proportion to the abolition of any monopoly representing national interests in the name of and without the knowledge of the working class. For this reason the vital importance of developing free self-managing linkage to reduce the material base of etatism and open prospects for the realization of relations in the federation by means of self-managing linkage and cooperation between the organizations of associated labor and other self-managing communities is stressed.

The platform points out the importance to pass the medium-term social plan of the country in good time to achieve the stable functioning of the federation. In this connection it is the LC's task to direct its efforts toward consolidating socialist fellowship and to encourage and strengthen the elements of the unity and solidarity of our nations and nationalities and their republics and provinces. This task particularly applies to the leaderships of the republican and provincial LC organizations, who should succeed in consistently implementing the established policy in their environments because a failure to implement the laws in one federal unit jeopardizes the equal rights and positions of others, which brings instability and elements of political crisis into the federation.

The functions of the federation, the platform stresses, cannot be effectively implemented unless the republics and provinces bear full responsibility for cadre policy in federal organs and organizations. Able, experienced, and self-management-oriented cadres with good reputations should be nominated for work in these organs. This will put an end to the now very prominent negative selection of cadres, which results in ineffectiveness and the weakening of federal organs' authority. The constitutional concept of federation cannot be implemented successfully without the active role and the unity of attitudes and actions of the LC in general and the LCY Central Committee as the highest-ranking and most responsible organ of Yugoslav Communists in particular.

The part of the platform that applies to the realization of rights and freedoms of a man and citizen, to which the LC devotes the greates attention, states that the LC will continue to advocate the realization of these rights, which have assumed a new democratic aspect in conditions of self-management. The LC will use argumentation to oppose untrue, false, and malicious interpretations of our circumstances, and repressive measures will be applied only when they are established by the Constitution and laws. The LC will in the future continue to devote special attention to the promotion of national, cultural, and religious rights and equalities of cultures, language, religion, and so forth in light of the multinational and self-managing character of Yugoslavia.

A chapter on the activity of the LC in the political system points at the indispensable need to break up LC tendencies to fuse with the institutions of the delegate and political system. Theoretic excellence, direct ideolpolitical orienting, and the mobilization of the widest front of organized socialist forces are mentioned as prerequisites for the LC's innovative and progressive role. However, the LC cannot be the exponent of a political monopoly and cannot exercise power in the name of the working class, because this will leave it without wide popular support. It should more resolutely transfer the essence of the political life to the Socialist Alliance, the trade union, and the social youth federation of Yugoslavia, because it can wage a struggle for the realization of the aims of socialism not on its own, but together with all the socialist forces of society.

By tackling topical social problmes and difficulties and opening up prospects for society, the LC will also open up prospects for younger generations, aware of the fact that the struggle for an active role and contribution by the youth to socialist development is crucial for the present and future of the Yugoslav revolution.

LCY Unity

LD061006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0215 GMT 6 Aug 85

["From the Platform for the Preparation of the 13th Congress of LCY Ideological and Action Unity" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- During the general party discussion in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, the membership vigorously demanded a responsible and united LCY policy, which will be built and carried out on the principle of democratic centralism and in which particularism, egocentrism, and the vindication of the status quo will be overcome. Proceeding from these demands the Platform for the Preparation of the 13th LCY Congress especially insists on the LC's ideological, organizational, and action unity as a condition of working class units and the continuity of the revolution.

Manifestations of ideopolitical disunity in the LCY are a consequence, says the document, of both objective contradictions and obstacles in our social development and the activity of individual LC members, organizations, and leaderships -- activity which is "below the level of the historic role and program orientation of the Yugoslav revolutionary vanguard." At this point in time the LC is confronting two essential historic issues: the knowledge that the methods of work inherited from the previous historic period have become obsolete and that new ones have not been devised yet and the knowledge that the LC's leading role cannot be based on verbal references to the revolution. "Everything must be derived from the results of the actual struggle for the solution of practical social problems by changing existing social relations and securing the proper conditions for successful and stable long-term social development."

As on many occasions in the past, the platform for the Preparation of the 13th LCY Congress stresses that democratic centralism is one of the essential practical conditions to confirm the LC as a revolutionary vanguard of the working class and as a political organization suitable to our time and area. The LCY's ideological and action unity must be an expression and a result of democracy within its ranks; of respect for various proposals and initiatives; of open and critical judgement regarding the quality of every proposal; and of its ideological, humanistic, practical and political range and substance. In so doing unity in democracy and democracy in unity are asserted and constantly reestablished. This places emphasis on LCY members' responsibility not only to carry out policy but also shape it and on the choice of methods and means and their ultimate social results.

The character and the substance of revolutionary tasks objectively advise the LC to strengthen its ideological and action unity and resist the tendency to be transformed into a (?national) type of organization, to develop the independence of republican and provincial LC organizations and at the same time resolutely fight against manifestations of its own federalization. In this respect it is very important "to strictly differentiate between the need to develop the autonomy of republican and provincial LC organizations when they comprehensively express their class and national interests and tendencies for them to pit this autonomy against the unified nature of the LCY."

The implementation of these essential characteristics of the LCY requires that the LCY Central Committee and the top LC leaderships in the republics and provinces operate more intensively and efficiently. The LCY Central Committee says the platform must be a center of ideological and political synthesis, the protagonist of initiative and democratic control, and responsible for the establishment of the LCY policy, or the practice will become widespread that, precisely because of the slow reaction by the LCY Central Committee, the LC republican and central provincial committees will provide different interpretations of specific strategic questions regarding further development. Bearing in mind the present practice, the Platform for the Preparation of the 13th Congress stresses the need for changes to be made in the relations between the LC republican, central and provincial committees and the LCY Central Committee, which will make it possible for LCY work as a whole to become more efficacious.

Of course, LCY unity cannot be reduced merely to the question of relations with LC leaderships in the republics and provinces. The actual power and role of the membership and the basic organizations and top LC bodies (congresses, conferences, committees) in the LC must become stronger, and this will be an obstacle to their politico-executive organs becoming independent. This, the document notes, cannot be done unless there is consistent democratization of the cadre policy. Although some results have been attained on this plane, in practical terms the cadre policy has not yet become a right and a commitment of LC members in all its bodies and at all levels of organization and of decisionmaking.

In conclusion, the LC can carry out its workers-class policy if it ensures a workers' majority in its composition and its leaderships. True, for many years this has been the LCY orientation, but the number of workers in the LCY still is not beyond one third of its membership. In the leaderships, especially those higher up, their number is virtually negligible. Without a revolutionary worker majority the LC will find it hard to carry out its vanguard role.

USSR'S AKHROMEYEV HOLDS TALKS, DEPARTS

Talks With Mamula

LD061518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1450 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Dubrovnik, August 6 (TANJUG) -- The military-political situation in the world, especially in Europe and the Mediterranean, and further development of cooperation between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union were discussed today by the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, Admiral Branko Mamula, and the chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, Marshal Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev.

Marshal Akhromeyev is visitng Yugoslavia as guest of the chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, General Petar Gracanin.

In the talks, which took place at Kupari, a seaside resort near Dubrovnik, the two sides noted the successful cooperation between the two armed forces and prospects for its widening in many fields, which would be in the interest of both sides.

7 Aug Departure

LD070844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Dubrovnik, 7 Aug (TANJUG) -- After a brief rest in Kupari, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, left our country this morning. At Cilipi Airport, near Dubrovnik, the high-ranking guest from the friendly socialist country was seen off by his host Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. Colonel Vyacheslav Pronin, USSR military, naval, and air attache to Yugoslavia, also saw him off.

ROMANIAN FUEL ECONOMY MEASURES VIEWED

AU301600 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 85 p 4

[Special correspondent Dragoslav Rancic report]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, July -- Who in this July heat thinks of winter? The Romanians do -- taught by the experience of last winter, when they had the worst cold for the past 10 years and at the same time insufficient energy and insufficient fuel even for normal conditions, let alone cold of minus 25 or 30 centigrade.

"The winter has taught us that energy should be used more economically all through the year, not only in the difficult winter months when there are several supply shortages anyhow," Alexandru Heinrich, deputy minister of technical-material supplies, says.

At an order of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee a basic plan for the most economical use of energy in industry, transport, construction, and other branches of the economy -- as well as in households -- has been prepared, in conformity with production plans and stricter consumption norms, our informant told us. The aim of these measures is to oblige consumers to use energy as economically as possible, but not at the cost of not fulfilling the plan tasks.

Our informants admit that the whole package of measures implies a thorough reorganization of work in industry and in the supply services, but in some way also a change of habits in daily life. Shops will be open only during the daylight hours, and other services likewise.

We gained the impression that these measures, which are undoubtedly inevitable, are an integral part of the general political mobility of citizens. This impression followed from the data obtained in the Ministry of Energy. Industry consumes the most electricity -- 64 percent -- which is logical. It is followed by households (8 percent); agriculture (5 percent); cultural institutions (4 percent); transport and telecommunications, which probably includes television (3 percent); construction (2 percent); and so forth.

We have learned unofficially that an internal circular issued by the government orders all village households (just under one half of the population in Romania live in villages) to prepare solid fuel heating. The same applies to small towns, if the conditions are present. The state distribution network will provide the backing, but it is understood that one should rely on one's own forces, too.

Another circular provides that the temperature in apartments and public institutions next year should be limited to 12 degrees centigrade. (A similar circular last year provided for a restriction of temperature to 18 degrees.)

Our hosts did not accept our remark that these are very strict restrictive measures. They asserted that the measures are in fact rational, because it is very important to implement the plan with the least possible expense of energy.

VLAJKOVIC RECEIVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

AU291818 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27-28 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Belgrade -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received credentials from John Scanlon, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to the SFRY. Presidency President Vlajkovic afterwards had a friendly conversation with Ambassador Scanlon in which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also participated.